

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A QUERY. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is but a brief and comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and, in fact, the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science was at fault, and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power, such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE
OXYGENATED BITTERS.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) June 10.

Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that a reasonable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS,
WILLIAM UPHAM,
U. S. Senators from Vermont.

JAMES F. SIMONS,
U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

J. T. MORREHEAD,
U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky.
L. H. ARNOLD,
Formerly Governor of Rhode Island.
WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE,
Late Governor of Michigan.

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, and GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and gives it a reputation far above any remedy known, for these complaints in all their various forms.

Prepared by SETH FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by all dealers in medicine, everywhere.

Aug. 13.

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the State of Maine, for several weeks to come, as follows:—

Augusta,	Sunday,	September 4.
Ellsworth,	Sunday,	" 11.
Hampden,	Friday,	" 16.
Bangor,	Sunday,	" 18.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Vt.—A. T. Foss, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Rev. Mr. Cladin's Church, at West Brookfield, Vt., on Sunday, Sept. 4.

☞ J. F. BAILEY, Esq., will speak in Dennis, on Sunday next, afternoon and evening. *Subjects.*

The Body, in relation to the Soul; in the evening, on American Slavery.

MARRIED—In this city, on Sunday evening, 21st ult., by Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. W. H. L. MINOR of Bath, Maine, to Miss DELIA McDOWELL, of Brunswick, Me.

HIS LAST WORK!

THE late DR. WM. A. ALCOCK left among his papers a most remarkable manuscript, entitled, **Forty Years in the Wilderness of**
Hills and Mountains

PHILLS and POWERS,
OR,
**THE COGNATIONS AND CONFESSIONS
OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN.**

This most interesting, curious and valuable book will be published by us on **THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.**

It is a book for every household and every individual—presenting for the benefit of others a wise man's experiences and observations in the world of medicine, illustrated with a superb portrait on steel of the venerable and beloved author. In one volume 12 mo. Price, \$1.

Tens of thousands will buy and read this book—it will therefore be a great book for Agents. All applications should be addressed to the Publishers,

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,
52 31st 20 Washington Street.

**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
SALEM, MASS.**

THE next term will commence with an Examination of Candidates for admission, on WEDNESDAY, August 14, at 10 o'clock.

This Institution is open to young ladies not less than 16 years of age, (without limit as to place of residence,) who wish to pursue a Course of Study extending through three terms, or a year and a half; its direction is given by the State of Massachusetts, who intend to teach in the public schools of Massachusetts, TUITION IS FREE. Text-books are mostly furnished from the Library of the School. Good board can be obtained for those who prefer to pay for it. From the State Appropriation, and other sources, more than \$1000 are annually distributed among pupils who may merit and need the aid. For Circulars, or further information, address

ALPHEUS CROSBY, Principal.

Aug. 19. 3w

HOPEDALE
HOME SCHOOL
THIS Institution is designed to combine thorough instruction in Science, Art, and Literature, with judicious training of the physical and moral nature. To secure the children and youth, resorting to it for

educational purposes, such home and neighborhood influences, together with such specific culture as may be promotive of positive growth in virtue and true excellence, is its sacred aim. Thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its spirit and character, it must rely mainly upon the patronage of those sympathizing with the better tendencies and movements of the age for support.

The First Term of the Scholastic Year 1859-60 commences on *Wednesday, Sept. 9*, and continues *Fifteen Weeks*.

For Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals, Hopedale, Milford Mass.

W. S. HAYWOOD, } *Principals:*
A. S. HAYWOOD, }

Aug. 10. 3w

WEST NEWTON
English and Classical School.

THIS SCHOOL for both sexes is under the care of NATHANIEL T. ALLEN. It is situated in the

pressant and healthful village, five or six miles from Boston, on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, nine miles from Boston, and about three minutes' walk from the Station. The Course of Study embraces every branch of a thorough English education, together with the Ancient and Modern Languages; and which particular attention will be given to preparation for College, or for mercantile and scientific pursuits. The special aim of the teachers will be to impart instruction

TEACHERS.

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, Principal.
Teacher of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

CYRUS PEIRCE,
Teacher of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
Teacher of the Classics, History, and English Literature.

GEORGE F. ALLEN, } Assistants.
ANNA C. BASSETT, }
B. F. BAKER,
Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.

E. L. MERRILL,
Teacher of Calisthenics and Dancing
SARAH R. BASSETT,
Teacher of the Primary Department
* Father Pease, as is at present prevented by ill health from giving instruction in his department.
The Messrs. ALLEN will receive a limited number of pupils into their families. It is their purpose to provide for those who may be placed under their charge a comfortable and pleasant home. For further particulars, address N. T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass.

REV. OFFICES.

Rev. E. S. Ganett, D. D., Wm. Brigham, Esq.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Boston; Rev. George L. Ellis, D. D., Charlestown; Prof. L. Agassiz, Cambridge.

6t Aug. 25.

for effective action, and, by constant
aliving their interest and zeal: they had

Thome and Kimball, speaking of Antigua—and the same, substantially, is true of all the islands—'martial law invariably prevailed in the Christmas holidays, but the very first Christmas after emancipation, the Governor proclaimed that, *in consequence of the abolition of slavery*, such a precaution was no longer necessary.' And it has never been needed since.

It was another demonstration added to the many which the world's experience has already given, that, in the long run, nothing can stand against justice. One great reason of this is obvious. When we are at work for justice, we are co-working with a constant force; the unvarying law which God has established in his universe is ever steadily co-operating with us, sure and unceasing as the power of gravitation; while that which works against us is spasmodic, intermittent. Evil is often in conflict with itself, in one form counteracting its own force in another; but right is always self-harmonious. Sometimes, the wrong may seem to be the stronger, and the right be overborne; but it is only a transient victory, for the continually acting force must prevail at last, although the intermittent power has periods of the greater energy. So Etna, or Vesuvius, when its slumbering strength awakes, seems, in defiance of the law of gravitation, to be pouring itself from its inmost depths upon the sky; huge masses of the riven rock shoot upward farther than the eye can follow, as if they would ascend for ever; while through black smoke and cinders which fill the air and hide the heavens, the red fires of the abyss leap out and climb, till the

affrighted fancy almost sees the spirits of the pit, at Melchior's fierce suggestion, storming the celestial battlements, 'armed with hell-flames and fury; mixing Tartarian sulphur and strange fire' with the sulphur of the upper world, and threatening to hurl the earth, from the firmament, into the infernal abyss. In law. But wait! a little while, and the infernal force is spent; it slackens, yields to the unrelaxing pressure of gravitation; and the victor overwhelms retreating demons with their own rock-missiles, casts back into their den. The mountain sleeps once more, and, subdued to silence, its rebellious force owns that there is a power stronger than the spirits of the darkness. Thus it is in the contest between temporality and triumphant iniquity and the right of the helpless: Helpless! No! there are no helpless in God's universe, save those who, set themselves against God. There are no helpless among the most down-trodden and poor of God's people. For the oppression of these poor, for the sighing of them in sadness, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety, now will I

The victory was sure, then, to the enemies of colonial slavery. Faithful and persevering, at last this little band of 'wild enthusiasts' who stood up for those eight hundred thousand chattels, became the controlling power of the realm. Once sneered at by grave legislators, they now gave law to the Legislature; once derided by proud statesmen, they now dictated the policy of the State. The very man who, on the floor of Parliament, had called Wilberforce a fanatic, was at length constrained to consummate the triumph of the 'fanatical' cause, more ample and complete than Wilberforce had dared at first ask or hope for. As Duke of Clarence, he could sneer at the assailant of the African slave trade; but as King William the Fourth, he had to bow to the 'fanatic', and set his hand to the Act of Emancipation which abolished the slave system of the colonies; an act which the 'fanaticism' he before denounced, had not then ventured to demand. Thus it is:

'Truth, dashed to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But, Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.'

But men said, this abolition of slavery is a mad scheme, any how, and if it *does* succeed, the most pernicious results will follow. You will plunge the colonies in ruin, if you do this rash work which you propose. But how has history answered these alarms of a false conservatism? They said we should have, in Jamaica and Barbadoes, all the horrors of St. Domingo re-enacted. They said, if this thing is done which you ask, the islands will blaze and smoke with conflagrations, and their rivers will run blood from the mountains to the sea. Well, the day came which was to witness the fulfilment of these dire predictions, and how was it welcomed? As the last day of slavery was drawing to its close, how were the bondmen preparing to receive the change in their condition? Were they whetting the knife of massacre, and slaying the incendiary torch? With what emotions were they anticipating through the hours of the night, the wish for the hour of day when they

now gaily—expected to fight for the Sultan in his old name which should be their free?—Was with them the spirit of revenge glowing in their hearts, kindled by years of insults and provocations, years, years, of ages, heaped upon them and upon their race, but with mingled joy and gratitude, they welcomed the precious blood of freedom. Gathered in their places of religious worship, watching with eager eyes the index of the clock as it moved slowly up to twelve, listening for the peal of its midnight stroke, their knees were bent in prayer, their voices were raised in songs of rejoicing and thanksgiving, their hearts were swelling with gratitude to God, and to those good people of England who had inspired to work out their deliverance. I have here a record of facts collected in those islands by two noble young men who went out from this country to investigate with care the workings of emancipation. I will read, in their own eloquent words, the description of the manner in which freedom was received in Antigua;—and, so far as the spirit manifested by the emancipa-

It is concerned, it will apply to all the islands :—

"The Wesleyans kept 'watch-night' in all their chapels on the night of the 31st of July. One of the Wesleyan missionaries gave us an account of the meeting at the chapel in St. John's." The spacious hall was crowded with people, and the atmosphere was full of animation and eagerness. A mighty chorus of voices swelled the song of expectation and joy, and, as they united in prayer, the voice of the leader was heard, "Give thanks unto the Lord, ye angels, giving and praise and blessing and honor and glory to God, who had come down for their deliverance. In such exercises the evening was spent, until the hour of twelve approached. The missionary then proposed that the choir should sing a canticle, in tones begin to strike, the whole congregation should fall upon their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in Jesus. Accordingly, as the loud psalm told its first note, the immediate response was a prayer of thanksgiving. All was silence, save the quivering, half-stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude; peal on peal, the organ rolled out the strains of praise, in tones of angelic voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings. Scarcely had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky, and the fire of the storm was kindled. A moment of profoundest silence passed—then came the *burst*. They broke forth in prayer; they shouted, they sung "Glory, alleluia"; they clapped their hands, and their feet danced for joy. Then, from their free arms, cried, laughed, and went to and fro, tossing upward their unfettered hands; but high above the whole, there was a mighty sound which over all the island, and in the remotest seclusion, in brown, negro dale, of that grade was

false alarms. And why should we not trust the forbearance, the absence of all vindictiveness in the freedman's heart, which accompanied this triumph? Why not trust the power which governed the feelings of that multitude in the moment of its highest excitement? If the black man manifested only such emotions as are here displayed, even in the state of wild excitement caused by his first consciousness of freedom, why should we doubt that liberty may be safely given him, wherever he is still enslaved? Nor have subsequent events cast any doubt upon the safety of emancipation. Instead of an increase of danger, *its dissimulation* has been manifest and marked, inasmuch that the negro or protection of the negro is necessary to the internal quiet of the colonies has become almost wholly withdrawn. 'Before emancipation,' says

*PARIS, March 8, 1864.

I wish you to get two thousand dollars from C. F. Hovey & Co., and charge the same to my account. This money I wish you to dispose of immediately, as follows:—divide it among those who have been with us since August 1, 1853, and whom you still continue in your employ. Let the dividend be in proportion to the salaries they received between August 1, 1853, and Feb'y 1, 1864. I send this money to these persons, because, if they have been faithful, I feel it is doing them no more than justice. If there are any among them who have not been faithful, so much the worse for them. If they will allow a person, so much older than themselves, and one who has probably had more experience, to give them a word of advice, the time may come when they will feel it worth receiving, and paying attention to; but I must say, I have very little faith that they will follow my advice.

In the first place, then, in the language of John Randolph, I would say to them—

"PAT AS YOU GO."

Then I would say to them—Do your own thinking on all subjects, and save the Priests, Doctors of Divinity, Generals, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors and Statesmen the trouble of thinking for you, which they are always ready to do.

I assure you these great people, whom I have named above, are only (as the Frenchman said) "*Grands parcoureux nous sommes a genou*"—which may be translated thus—"The great only appear great to us, because we are on our knees." I should add, however, that "grand," in French, means tall as well

After thinking freely for yourself at all times, dare to say what you think, however unpopular your thoughts may be, and remember a *dead* fish can swim down stream, but that it takes a *live* one to swim up stream.

I remain, yours truly,

C. F. HOVEY.*

How refreshing it is, in a time of such general selfishness, when men (professing godliness, even, "are lovers of their own selves," and "without natural affection,"

As travellers in a desert land
Smile when they see a stream at hand,
So we rejoice whene'er we see
Such deeds of pure philanthropy.

darkened by the false teachings of men, and the moon (the church) does not give her light, and the stars (her false teachers) are falling from (the moral) heaven, it is pleasant to see, occasionally, a comet shoot through the horizon, reminding us that though the great central sun of the universe is obscured by human vision, by the intervention of dark politics and ecclesiastical bodies of men, it 'still lives', and will—when these bodies have disappeared, as they certainly must—shine on the world with an effulgence which shall send these moral bats (their leaders) to 'their own place.'

Our dear friend, who, while living, would not let his 'left hand know what his right hand did,' died and was buried as unostentatiously as he lived. N. H.

D. D. stood over him while dying to point him whither he himself was not going. None stood over his confined corse to herald to a curious multitude his fictitious virtues, or to express *hope* of his safe arrival in heaven, and then, in *doubt*, leave him groping between that place and its antipodes. None dis-

He could say of him, that 'the merchant prince' ever bought him to 'cover up their sins,' that he might thus aid them in their efforts to keep out of trouble, which they might anticipate as the natural result of injustice.

The world has seen but few men of such moral worth and sterling integrity as Charles F. Hovey. In the coming generations, may such men be multiplied a hundred fold. 'Such men'—as Wendell Phillips once said of another—"never die." In harmony with this sentiment, I will close this brief tribute with the following beautiful thoughts, by a beautiful poet:—

Nothing good shall ever perish,
Only *change* their *place* and *time*.

Truth, which men and angels cherish,
Flourishes eternally.

None are wholly God-forsaken,
All his sacred image bear;
None so lost but should awaken
In our hearts a brother's care.

Words of kindness, words of warning,
Dream not thou may'st work in vain;
Even those thy counsel scorning,
Oft from sin may turn again.

Words of kindness we have spoken
May, when we have passed away,
Lead, perhaps, a spirit brown,
Guide a brother led astray.

Not one act but is recorded,
Not a word but has its weight;
Every virtue is rewarded—
Outrage punished soon or late.

Let no being, then, be rated
As a thing of little worth;
Every soul there is created
Has its part to play on earth.

ROBERT. ANT. 21. 3250.

ILLUSTRATED BY

* After this excellent letter had been submitted to the fine corps of young men for whom it was written, they immediately ordered it lithographed, and each one thus secured a copy. May its valuable sentiments be often the subject of their meditations, and do much to mould their actions in future life!

A MERRILL REMINDS. In another column, the reader will find a capital letter from Wendell Phillips to the Chief Justice of Massachusetts and the President of Harvard University. This letter is doubtless simply intended to refresh the recollection of two persons who are not likely to forget it. It is not invested with no ordinary responsibility, that there is an influence connected with the places they occupy that should be guarded with the most scrupulous care. It is not a letter to be carelessly thrown away, or carelessly collected, a few weeks since in Boston, will be preserved, and the press far and near was not sparing of its comments. It is a letter that will be read, Phillips handles it about right, and we are glad to give his letter currency to the extent of our circulation.

The array of notables present on the occasion, and the position of the paper, a most important statute of the State, to an extent even that might be said to constitute the character of a *Bacchanalian Revel*, renders

WORTHY of a passing notice. The instructors of our youth, and the administrators of our laws, upon all questions involving the public morality, please deliver an untarnished reproof, and when they so far 'sugarside' as to merit a little gentle reproof, false delicacy should never step in to shield them. The principles embodied in the letter of Mr. Phillips are, or should be, universally applied, and we are glad to see such wholesome truths so fearlessly and independently uttered.—*Northern Advocate.*

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DROWNING. A letter from Norfolk, in the Richmond Dispatch, states that

on Tuesday of last week, Capt. John Doughty was taken sick, and died at 10 o'clock, after having been in the morning, when about five miles at sea, off Smith's Island. The sea was running very high at the time, and being unable to regain his vessel, he swam to a small boat, and was rescued by the breakers, but, however, prevented his doing so, and he was taken around the southern end of the island, where he made a second attempt; this failed also, and after having swum about five miles, he was taken by a heavy current and washed into the surf, where he was picked up by Captain Conkling, after having been swimming eight hours, and carried into Alexandria, where he died. He was taken to Norfolk, and proceeded to his residence in Northampton street, where he will appear as one risen from the dead, since it was generally supposed he was drowned. He must have swum at least five miles, and that with his clothes on, except his boots, and his arms folded in the water. When rescued, he was nearly exhausted, and must have drowned in a few minutes.

ture. It is believed that Stramonium is reported by those who suffer from Spasms to be a remedy to which that one which will accomplish their purpose. It is most of immense service to this large class of cases, and is the only remedy that will. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment, and many of the worst cases have been found of the following complaints:—

**SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERI-
SIPPELUS, ECZEMA, ULCERS, FURUNCLES, PILES,
BROTHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD,
STYPLES AND STYPLETIC AFFECTIONS, ETC., ETC.,
DERMATITIS, DYSPEPSIA OR TIC DOCTORS, AND
DISEASE, INFESTED AND INDIGESTION, ETC., ETC.,
AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, AND
WHOLE CLASS OF COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURITY
OF THE BLOOD.**

This compound will be found a great preserver of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the poisons of the winter, and to prevent the return of the season of the year. By the use of this compound, the many rankling disorders are now cured, and the Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, save themselves from the endurance of all cruel and painful diseases. Stramonium is a powerful medicine, and strive to rid itself of corruption, which the system will do to this through the natural channels, not assisted by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the body of blood whenever you find its impurities breaking out in the form of eruptions, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it in the blood, and clean out the system, and give in the veins; cleanse it, clean out the system, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and are more vigorous, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, for cleansing the blood, this is the pabulum of life disordered, there is no health, but with a lasting health. Sooner or later something must be wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the fact has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtues which are claimed for it, and partly because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated and pure, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During the last year the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often a large quantity of sugar. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has been the result to many. Various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flow from the market, upon the name itself is justly depicted, and has become synonymous with imposition and fraud. We have, therefore, prepared Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore health from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it all virtuous and efficacious. In the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure, it is so good, to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Pains, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Low Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are suggested, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great num bers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, to those who have the permission to insert them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our ANALYST'S DESCRIPTION, in which they are given; and will also send you a copy of our TRUTHFUL TESTIMONIALS, and the amount that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations of this kind, and do not be deceived by ANY of them, take no others. The sick want to be said there for them, and they should have it.

THEODORE METCALF & CO.,
BREWSTER, STEVENS & CUSHLING,) *Agents*
BROWN & PRICE, Salem;
H. H. HAY, Portland;
J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. B.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines
 6 m May 1

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are kindly offered for sale to persons of liberal and reforming ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fundamental principles and general objects of the Hopedale Community. These parcels, lying in and contiguous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Farms, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pasturage, together with some woodland—most of the tillage being under a high state of cultivation—and well

designed either for simple building lots, or for farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and some of the villas in the village may be rented by those unprepared to buy or to build. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privee, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual occupations such horticultural employment as health, pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of distinguished

erty inclinations and pursuits may obtain entire retirement, and the opportunity for active, outdoor manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usefulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are allotted, who may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for their children the advantages of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing institution of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in the thorough, symmetrical, and practical

For further particulars and all necessary information, apply to
E. D. DRAPEL,

June 17, 1869.—tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's advertisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holders, the Community Domain was not.

A large portion of the private possession of Mr. Draper's estate ultimately caused his lands to be surveyed into lots, and the proceeds of the sale of the same were divided into two parts, one of two thirds to be paid to the heirs of the deceased, and the other of one third to be paid to the heirs of the deceased. The heirs of the deceased are now in the midst of the sale of the lands, and the proceeds of the sale are being distributed to the heirs of the deceased. The heirs of the deceased are now in the midst of the sale of the lands, and the proceeds of the sale are being distributed to the heirs of the deceased.